

THE LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

A Large Gathering of Delegates at Lima, Ohio.

Sermon on the Diversity and Unity in the Christian Church—Report of the President—The Diverse Problem Discussed—The Election.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The meeting of the representative Lutherans of America in Lima, where the General Council of the Church yesterday began its work for the twentieth century with an unusually large attendance at its biennial convention, there being about 200 already registered, among them Philadelphia's distinguished preacher, Dr. Seiss, and that eminent orator of the church, Dr. Spach.

"Diversity and Unity in the Christian Church" was the theme of President Ransome's sermon, based on 1 Cor., xii, 4-12. The church, with its many synods, tongues, and separate histories, while it often lacks in uniformity, has a remarkable unity. It was a strong plea for closer relationship, the keynote being "Let there be no schisms among us." In union there is strength. The strong synods and the stronger churches must honor and help those who are weak. Dr. Ransome, by his sermon and by his annual address at the business session, has outlined a policy of peace and co-operation, which indicates a harmonious convention, devoted to love and good works.

The report of the president was heard with interest. That so fruitful twentieth century, said Dr. Ransome, has taken its farewell since the last meeting of the General Council, and a new century has been ushered in on the arena of time. The French Revolution inaugurated one of the most terrible periods of the world's history. It was declared that there is no God and all law and order were abandoned. The mighty Napoleon subdued not only France, but endeavored to conquer the world, which was ablaze with war and commotion. But Napoleon had a new era, and since then the most wonderful changes, developments, inventions, and progress have taken place in all spheres of human life. Nations that a hundred years ago seemed to be of little importance have been transformed into mighty empires, and while this has been accomplished, as it appears mainly through the terrible means of war, it is, however, to be believed that the King of Kings and God of nations has held the reins, and that the destinies correspond to his plans.

"Our own land, a century ago only a few small States, has become a mighty world power. Revolutions, oppressions, and want have driven millions to avail themselves of unparalleled political and religious freedom offered by this land. God has directed this emigration, which has become a source of greatest blessing—nevertheless, it is fraught with dangers and responsibilities."

The harmonious between the various districts was noted as a cause for gratitude and congratulation. The death of some of the leaders of the church was referred to, among them Rev. Mr. Passavant, the philanthropist, and Rev. Dr. O. Olsen, the president of the large Swedish college and theological seminary at Rock Island, Ill.

The assassination of President McKinley was feelingly referred to, and the saddest part of the tragedy was shown to be the fact that the sentiments of anarchy find a fruitful soil even in this land, with its splendid Government. "It may be," the speaker said, "that laws against anarchy are too lenient."

The application of the Lutheran Synod of Oregon and other States, and the name of the King of Sweden to pay an official visit to and inspect the Lutheran churches in America, was also discussed.

The chief point of interest and importance was the discussion of the thesis on "Marriage in its Relation to Divorce." The position taken by the theses makes marriage indissoluble by law, divorce, by marriage indissoluble by law, and when the marriage covenant has been broken either by husband or wife, the decree of divorce only gives the right of remarriage to the innocent party who has been released from Scriptural marriage by a Christian minister gives.

FOR THE CHILDREN

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect

Nothing Is So Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep well take Stuart's Tablets as a preventive to ensure perfect digestion and avoid trouble.

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good for a wholesome food for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite or do not grow thrive, should use the Tablets after eating and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crockett, 238 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks."

I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say "tablets" and she drops everything and runs for them.

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie County, N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

Gentlemen:—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, who was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of April, 1897.

HENRY KARIS, Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and parents should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is suffering in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles, whether in adults or infants.

Women Jump From a Tree.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Oct. 10.—Mrs. John Runkle, her daughter, Miss Minnie, and her sister, Miss Lane, were walking over the long trestle work of the Cumberland Valley Railroad spanning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this place Wednesday night, when a freight train came upon them. Mrs. Runkle jumped nearly thirty feet, but by striking a telegraph wire her fall was broken. She escaped unhurt, but her sister, Miss Lane, who was running full speed, was killed. The train was a short distance, landed upon solid ground, and the locomotive and engine were not hurt. The train was a steady run this winter is bright.

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the approval of the church to the union, and therefore, cannot be performed by him in case where there is the least doubt. The discussion was earnest, though there was great unanimity, and the minutes as drafted are certain of final adoption.

President Ransome's re-election to the presidency was a graceful compliment, and expressed the approval by the council of his heroic policy of co-operation of the several district synods. A pleasant feature of the twenty-sixth year of Philadelphia's distinguished lawyer, W. H. Stuck, as treasurer and a minute being made that he had now celebrated his quarter-century jubilee as the trusted treasurer.

AN ALLEGED INSULT AVENGED.

Refusal to Apologize Leads to the Killing of an Unlucky Member.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Frederick Hess, fifty-five years old, who has been making a living by mending umbrellas, was shot and almost instantly killed at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the eating and lodging house of Henry H. Lambert, 43 East Lombard street. Within several minutes after the tragedy Albert Kneuch, twenty years old, who is also known as Albert Lambert, was arrested by Patrolman William H. Bidwell and locked up at the central police station on the charge of murder.

Kneuch accused Hess of circulating an ugly report about him, which was calculated also to reflect upon his mother. He resented it, and is said to have shot Hess because the latter refused to apologize. Hess was standing on the street when Kneuch heard he was still talking about him. The young man sent John McMan, a boarder in the house, out to tell Hess to come in, as he wanted to see him. Hess accepted the invitation. At the door he met Kneuch, who commanded him to apologize for what he had said. Hess refused, and Kneuch pulled a .22-caliber revolver from his pocket and shot Hess in the chest.

Patrolman Bidwell, who had heard the reports of the revolver, was on the scene of the shooting at once. He could not get into the house only by pushing Hess' head aside. Kneuch had made an attempt to escape, and was taken into custody. He said Hess had him a bad name and admitted having fired the shot.

Hess was taken to the City Hospital, but the physicians there found only a corpse in the patrol wagon. The body was then taken to the morgue. Dr. G. Kurlie, city post-mortem physician, will be called today, by direction of Coroner Saunders.

The revolver used by Kneuch was recovered from his mother, to whom he had given it after the tragedy. The total shot was on the right side of the body, just below the floating rib and over the liver. Death had been caused by internal hemorrhage. Hess was a native of Germany, and is not known to have any relatives. He had been living at Lambert's house for about ten years.

He seemed excited, but not much worried, and refused to talk to reporters. The statement of Hess, however, was confessed having shot Hess because the latter had said ugly things and refused to apologize. He also said he was born in Germany twenty years ago, and had been brought to this country by his parents. He said he was here for the first time a year ago, his mother married Mr. L. H. Hess, her name is Mrs. Augusta Lambie.

DELINQUENTS MUST PAY.

Charleston Exposition Managers Want Subscription Money.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Acting on instructions from the board of directors of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Company, the legal department is preparing suits against all persons in this city who have failed to pay their subscriptions to the general exposition fund.

While the collection has been good, there is a long list of delinquents and the failure to pay will send the claims to the State Court. The delinquent class is not confined alone to the wage-earners who offered small donations, but to the money class, and the fact that legal steps have been taken has created a small sensation. When the cases are put on the docket the list will be published in the local newspapers, and this fact has caused many of the subscribers to settle. It is said that all the money promised can be collected through the courts, but the situation is not encouraging.

Practically all of the bond issue of \$250,000 has been subscribed, the banks taking a large block of the issue, and with this money in hand the work can be pushed to completion. If there should be any delay about the opening, it will be due to the inability of exhibitors to get their displays installed in the Maryland building in practically completed. This will be ready for the exhibit within a few days, and the building and Maryland will be prepared to make a magnificent display in December.

Senator Charles M. Depew has accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address.

UNDERTAKERS STIRRED UP.

Address Favoring Cremation Made at Their National Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11.—Dr. Charles W. Kollock, Mayor pro tem, of Charleston, hurled a firebrand into the ranks of the National Association of Funeral Directors at their annual convention here yesterday. He had been invited to address the convention, and made a strong and urgent plea for cremation as the best way of disposing of the dead. He condemned the custom of embalming, which, he said, was unnatural and wrong, and urged cremation as the only proper way of disposing of the dead.

The meeting was resolved into a lively debate. Dr. Kollock was opposed by several speakers, but he was not alone. He said embalming preserved bodies, and this was against nature. Finally, Dr. Kollock's address was allowed to go on the minutes.

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SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

A Great Secret of Water in Pennsylvania's Lake Region.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The entire lake region is suffering with a water famine. Scattered is perhaps the worst off, and had it not been for the H. C. Frick Company permitting its line to be tapped, the entire region would have been ruined, entailing a loss of \$2,000 or more. As it is, there is only just about enough water for household use, and at times no water can be had from the mains.

Undoubtedly also in a bad way. The mountain reservoir has given out, and the inhabitants are suffering from the lack of water. At Charleroi and Ligonier the small fires occurred in those towns during the past few days, threatening to do much damage. The water was extinguished with water carried from wells.

All previous records in the moving of the water from the H. C. Frick Company were broken on Wednesday. There were shipped from the various plants in this and Western Pennsylvania 1,000 cars of coal. The plants are running full and many new ones are being built. The outlook for a steady run this winter is bright.

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COST OF THE SPANISH WAR.

Totals of Expenditures for the Army and Navy.

During the Past Four Years They Reached \$842,000,000—Late Treasury Reports Show Decreased Receipts—The Rivers and Harbors.

There are indications, based upon returns now being received at the Treasury, that the coming months will show a considerable falling off in internal revenue receipts as the result of the recent legislation in reducing and abolishing war taxes. For the ten days of this month there is a decrease of \$2,000,000 compared with the same ten days of October, 1900.

This is a marked falling off considering that the decrease for the three months ending September 30 was less than \$4,000,000 and suggests that it is possible at this time to estimate what the full effect of the reduction of taxes will be on the revenues for the current fiscal year. It is not likely, however, that the estimate made by the committees of Congress when the reduction bill was pending will be realized, and that the decrease will reach \$5,000,000 unless there should be a paralysis in the business of the country. But whatever the reduction in revenue it is certain to be met and perhaps overcome by the reduction in expenditures.

For the three months ending with September there was a reduction of upwards of \$30,000,000, compared with the corresponding months of 1900. This came from reduced expenditures in the War and Navy Departments, mainly in the former. This reduction will continue for some months, although not perhaps in the proportion that has marked the figures of the first quarter of the year.

A year ago we were maintaining an army in the field of 100,000 men, which number has been reduced to about 75,000, so that we may look for a corresponding reduction in expenditures on the account. Prior to the war with Spain the average annual cost of maintaining the military establishment as represented by the War Department was about \$50,000,000. This includes the expenditures on account of rivers and harbors, which have been set down about \$20,000,000 a year. It is very doubtful whether the expenses of the War Department will in future years, and so long as an army of 75,000 or 80,000 is maintained, fall much short of a round \$30,000,000. The act of Congress fixes the maximum strength at 100,000.

The figures showing the cost of the War and Navy Departments for the four years ending with June 30, are an interesting study, and compared with the preceding four years may be regarded as the cost of the war with Spain, and the cost of the conditions created as the result of that war.

The war began in April, 1898, and the first expenditures on account of it appear in the Treasury report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The expenditures have been reduced to what we may now regard as the permanent peace footing by the act of February 28, 1901. The expenditures for the four years ending with June 30, 1901, may be assumed to represent the cost of the war with Spain and its resultant consequences as embraced in the reports for the four years ending with June 30, 1901. In those four years the disbursements by warrants on account of the War Department aggregated \$603,745,745, and on account of the Navy Department, \$238,254,254, a total of \$842,000,000.

It should be explained that included in these figures are the expenditures on account of river and harbor improvements, and increase of the navy, but as there is comparatively little difference between these expenditures and the preceding four years, their inclusion does not impair the value of the comparison made to determine the cost of the Spanish war.

The above table shows the expenditures for the army and navy for the last eight fiscal years. It is divided into two classes, and the fact that legal steps have been taken has created a small sensation. When the cases are put on the docket the list will be published in the local newspapers, and this fact has caused many of the subscribers to settle. It is said that all the money promised can be collected through the courts, but the situation is not encouraging.

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Topcoats and Suits \$7.50 to \$25.

"Eiseman-make" clothing and the "Eiseman way" of doing business are both right.

Many years ago we realized the fact that the house that made its own clothing and distributed it through its own stores, would be the house that could give its customers the best values.

So we started our own factory—and organized our business along those lines.

And this is the only store in Washington that sells its own product exclusively.

It means a saving to you of 20 %—and the most satisfactory clothing possible for any factory to turn out.

See the snappy fall styles in suits and topcoats marked \$7.50 to \$25, and you'll appreciate what "maker to wearer direct" means.

Every intermediate profit is eliminated—\$7.50 to \$25 here means \$10 to \$35 elsewhere.

Children's Suits, \$3.50 for \$5.00 Values.

Twenty styles at \$3.50 that are prime \$5 values. Ideal suits for school—sturdy fabrics in neat dirt-hiding colors.

For the "youngsters" the Norfolk style is very popular—the double-breasted still retains its popularity for the older boys.

Every size from 4 to 16—and all of them are perfect fitting and carefully tailored.

A \$3 Hat for \$2.

The "Eiseman Special" is the best hat value in the country. All the new shapes and shades, in both stiff and soft styles are represented—more than 20 different sorts.

Two of the best hat makers in the land supply these goods, under an arrangement which brings them to you at a very small profit above the actual manufacturing cost.

Thousands of men save that dollar every season—why not you?

EISEMAN BROS. Cor. Seventh and E Sts.

WESTERN MARYLAND ROAD.

Disposal of the Railway Again Under Consideration.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—A meeting of the city directors of the Western Maryland Railroad was held yesterday at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, and during the hour or more they remained in session the affairs of the road were discussed, although the particular matter under consideration was the opinion of ex-Governor Whyte, the city solicitor, regarding the line. The opinion it is understood, was requested by Mayor Hayes after the directors had expressed a wish for it, in order that they might know what the city has to sell in the event of anyone desiring to purchase the line, and whether the city would be financially benefited by the sale.

Rumors have recently been circulated that the Goulds were after the Western Maryland for the purpose of using it as an outlet for the season for the Vabash system, which will not be a member of the Goulds, and the city would be financially benefited by the sale.

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The Sunday Times, October 13.

A Beautiful Photog-avure

Entitled "AN AMERICAN BEAUTY."

Will Be Given FREE

With Next

Sunday's Times.

Leave Early Orders With Your Newsdealer.

SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER & CO., 416—Seventh St. N. W.—416.

The Under-price Store. Credit if Desired.

Two Great Bargain Days.

The announcement of two great Bargain Days in succession is an unusual thing with us, and we mean to make it an unusual event to buyers. Because of the remarkably low prices at which necessary wearing apparel will be offered—not odds and ends, but NEW FALL STOCK, much of which has been ordered during the past few days particularly for THIS GREAT SALE. We have endeavored to provide some unusual bargain in every department and have been successful beyond our anticipation. We will, therefore, depend from our usual custom and continue the sale for two days.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Bargain Friday Prices.

Men's Fall Suits. 200 All-wool, Cassimeres, Cheviot, Worsted and Scotch Mixture Suits. Regular \$10 values. Regular \$5.50

Men's "Iron-clad" Working Pants, extra strong. Regular \$2 \$1.00

Men's Hat Department. Men's Fedoras and Derby hats, pearl tan, and brown. Reg- \$1.00

Millinery Section. Cloth Fedoras, stitched brim, polka dot and striped band. Regular 39c

Black, White, Grey, and Fancy Feather Bonnets. Regular 50c 25c

A very pretty and stylish Trimmed Hat. Regular \$2.50 \$1.98

Great Bargains in Men's Furnishings. 200 dozen of Men's Half Hose, fast color, 4 in. wide regular 50c 25c</